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in that country, even though the libel was printed and first published in Texas. The protest of the United States was levelled against the original charge against Cutting, under article 186 of the Mexican Penal Code, which assumes to punish offences committed outside of Mexico, whether by Mexicans or by persons of other nationality, to the prejudice of Mexicans. The position of the United States, in opposing that claim, is not affected by the invocation of the "personal" theory of criminal jurisdiction, based on the allegiance of the defendant. Had Cutting been a Mexican, instead of an American, that theory would have afforded a perfect answer to the American demand; but, in that case, there would have been no demand, for the United States would not have intervened.

CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW.—By Jerome C. Knowlton and John D. Dwyer. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1902. pp. ix, 397.

The authors of this work have undoubtedly been guided by the maxim announced in their preface that "No iron clad method of legal education can bring any good to any body." They have certainly been untrammelled in the preparation of this collection of cases by any of the accepted rules of sound scholarship and in the selection and arrangement of cases no particular method is discernable. The collection is confessedly made up of illustrative cases or in many instances of excerpts from opinions selected and arranged without reference to the historical development of the subject. There are no English cases and seldom more than one case on any one topic. Thus there is never conflict—real or apparent—between cases and the student is spared the intellectual effort of doing any independent thinking unless perchance he should be moved to inquire why the case on jurisdiction of the United States Courts over Crime (*United States v. Hudson* 7 Cranch 32) was placed by the authors in the chapter on Definition of Crime, or why that same chapter, although it contains cases on Consent of Person Injured, "Entrapment into Crime," Repentance and Withdrawal from the Act and other related topics is silent on the subject of Justification and Self-defence (as indeed is every other chapter, treating justification as an independent topic). It may be added that the same chapter contains no cases on the subject of the criminal act, or criminal intent. What the student's definition of crime would be after reading this chapter forms an interesting subject for speculation.

The authors' subdivision of the chapter on Parties to Crime into (1) Principals, (2) Accessories, (3) Corporations is evidence of the confusion of thought which is apparent throughout the work. Numerous other examples of departure from "iron-clad methods" might be given were the result to be attained worth the effort. It is not. It is to be regretted that any book of such indifferent quality should ever come to the hands of students preparing to enter a learned profession, especially when it is remembered that there have already been published several collections of cases on this subject of a high order of merit.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—By William M. Collier. Fourth Edition, by William H. Hotchkiss. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1903. pp. xlii, 984.